stacted with twenty arms from a howitzer. After the grant declarate from a howitzer. After the with declarate from and destroying all free to the emangments and destroying all free to the eman shree, the party returned mess but these on shree, the party returned dwith a less of one killed and one wound of the evening the same party, tog-ther for the same party, tog-ther free decreases the same party, tog-ther free decreases and master's force, made a second landing to destroy for which they effected under a bot tire and received the ship. The less of the Indiana was twentilled and twenty-one wounded; among the new which they elected above to the ship. The less of the Indians was twento the ship. The less of the Indians was twento the ship. They have since come to terms, and after one control in the staken to their own country in the British presentions. The steamer Traveller was retitioned so that Mr. Cumming, master's mate in change of the howitzer, had a raking fire upon the change of the howitzer, had a raking fire upon the change of the teamer Massachusetts was anchored with a spring upon her cable abreast of the encamputest, and about six handred yards distant. Lieut. Pairing directed the operations on board part of the time, while Capt Swartwoot was absent visiting the with a spring upon her cable abreast of the encamp-ment and about at hendred yards distant. Lieux, Patriar directed the operations on board part of the time, shile Capt Swartwoot was absent visiting the other detachments. The number of killed and wounded was a trained from the Indian chiefs. The steamer Hareact with, Commander Swartwoot, had sailed for The oris provious to the sailing of the Jenny Ford.

### SOUTH PNCIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL!

From the Panama Star, Jan. 3.

Tas Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Borvia, Capt. Johnson, arrived from the South Coast on Sanday, the 21st inst, at 5 p. m. She brings 32 passeogers, \$250,000 in specie and the usual semi-monthly mall.

Her datas are Valence.

Her dates are Valparaiso, Nov. 30; Callao, Dec. 11, and Paita, Dec. 16.

CHILL.

The general news from this Republic is not of an

The general news from this Republic is not of any particular interest.

Carbacho, who assassinated his wife in the streets of Santiago, suffered the extreme penalty of the faw. Great efforts were made to procure a commutation of the sentence, but the Court refused to recommend the Precident to exercise his prerogative.

The Precident of the Republic was about to visit Valparaiso. where he intended to remain during the warm season.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad is soon to be opened as far as Limache, a distance of 30 miles.

opened as far as Limache, a distance of 30 miles.

An electric telegraph between Santiago and Palca will probably be completed this Summer.

The barks Cesar Hilese and Grasbook had arrived

The barks Cesar Hilene and Graebook had arrived at the poet of Montt with 300 German immigrants for the new settlement of Llanquehue.

Light houses are to be constructed, where required along the coast, by order of the Government. The first is to be at Valparaiso.

The following asterations have been made in the Landaux, 1857.

anuary, 1857.
Chewing and smoking tobacco shall be reckoned as menepolized, according to the resolution of the 18th of October, 1856.

October, 1856.

Dried, untanned or saited hides shall benceforth not be considered as cccina, under which head they are reckoned in the present tariff, and shall therefore be subject to the usual rates, paying the common duty of

25 per cent.

A privilege for the manufacture of beet-root sugar has been granted to M. Lavigne. The soil and climate of Chili is said to be favorable to the growth of the A Literary and Scientific Institution has been incor-

porsted in Valparaiso. Addresses were delivered at its opening by Wm. Lloyd, e.q., M. I. C. E. L., and the Rev. K. Dennett. M. A.

opening by win Libyl, etc.,
Rev. R. Dennett, M. A.

Commercial.—The markets still continue dull,
no sales having plaken place for exportation, the local dear
ers being in general well supplied. All articles of merchandise
are abandant except Sugar and Coffee, of which stocks are
either small or held by importers.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from the capital are to the 28th of November.

A correspondence between General Santa Cruz and r. Aguirre, Minister of State, is published, of which is following is the substance:

Sr. Aguirre, Minister of State, is published, of which the following is the substance:

General Santa Cruz writes from Rosario, under date of Sept. 8, 1856. He complains that since his departure from Salls, five months before, he has not only been neglected but annoyed by the Bolivian Government. Crrain pecuniary claims, he states, have not been attended to as promised. During the term of General Cordova's Government he declares his intention to abstain from all hostilities; he declares that the establishment of a Constitutional Government, and permission for all expatriated Bolivians to return home, is the only way to save the country.

permussion for all expatriated Bolivians to return home, is the only way to save the country.

The Minister replies on the 3d November, by stating that be is surprised at the tenor of the General's letter, as he was led to believe he (Santa Cruz) was grateful for the indulgences the Government had granted to him. As to the delay in the settlement of the pecuniary affairs of which be complains, they arise only from the accounts not being made up, and the low state of the national treasury.

national treasury.

As to returning to his native country, the Government has decreed a general amnesty, without exception, and he is at liberty to return whenever he pleases to

Atlend to his private affairs.

A Government order is also published, calling upon Gen. Santa Cruz, in the name of the President, to return to Bolivia within forty months, and personally appear before the Supreme Court to arge the claims he has pending; promising him that full justice shall be done him.

An attempt was made at Potosi on the 6th Novem ber to raise a revolutionary party by Col. Ramos Cas-tro, but he was immediately arrested, and the attempt proved ireffectual.

proved ireffectual.

The previnces of Caupolican and and Reyes, which formerly belonged to the departments of Paz and Beni, have been erected into independent districts.

The Government has ordered a survey to be made for a read from La Paz to Tacna—the present means of communication being unsafe for travelers.

The yeal-w fever rages in the towns and villages north of La Paz.

The accounts from the new gold mines of Choquemate are unfavorable—the yield of metal not being as abundant as expected.

ant as expected.

# RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

A revolutionary movement broke out in Santa Fé is the absence of Gen. Lopez; the authorities were seized and imprisoned, and the movement was headed by Col. Redriguez. The Federal Government, judging the movement for interfering had arrived, commissioned Sr. Derqui, Minister of the Interior, to recestablish order in the province. This gentleman visited the district, and after a few conferences succeeded in replacing the deposed authorities, thus putting a stop to all disorders. It was rumored that Gen. Orano was wounded at his estate in the country, and that he maintains communication with the rebels.

A decree has been issued regulating the transit trade between Chili and the Confederation.

The Federal Government has adhered unconditionally to the four points proposed by the Congress of

to the four points proposed by the Congress of Paris.

It was assured that the French Minister in Parana,

proposed passing on to Paragusy, in the steamer Bissen, to settle the questions still pending with that General Urquiza was on the frontiers, organizing

the army and defenses.

In the Buenos Airean papers we only find worthy of mention the fact of the discussion on the sale of 100 leagues of public lands being indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

The news from the frontiers was favorable: General The news from the frontiers was favorable: General Escalada was stationed in Azul with a respectable division, and General Horoes was in the north, in Villa de las Mercedes, with 800 men; the Indians did not appear desirous of renewing their attacks.

Two hundred men sailed in the steamer General Finto to reestablish order in the colony of Bahia Blanca; every item of the news has been confirmed, but after the death of Colonel Olivieri no other important event had occurred.

The advices from Montevideo are devoid of all interest. The country was quiet, and the dry-salting establishments having commenced operations, it was expected this would produce a favorable effect on commerce.

PERU.—Our dates from this Republic are to Dec 11.

PERU.—Our dates from this Republic are to Dec 11. The Peruvian war steamer Tumius was at Arics, and the Los and Aparimac at Islay.

General Vivanco, the head of the revolutionary movement, arrived at Arequipa on the 3d of December, and was received with enthusissm; he immediately issued a preclamation to the people, and commenced organizing the different branches of his Administration.

The departments of Moquegua and Pano remain faithful to the Government; these of Canas and Canches have declared for Vivanco.

faithful to the Government; there of Cause and Canches have declared for Vivanco.

The Tacra division of the army was at Arica to protect that port, and Gon. San Roman was at Puno, organizing the troops. The City of Cunco remained faithful to the Government.

Truxillo and Lambayeque have declared against the Government in favor of Gen. Vivance. In the latter town the people defeated a force of forty infantry and a picket of cavalry. Don Jeeé Tello had been nominated Sub-Prafect by the revolutionary party.

A letter from Tacna, dated Dec. 6, published in the

o the woods just converted the revolutionary movement:

The writer attributes the present revolutionary movement to the arbitrary act of President Castillo, and the despotic course pursued by some of the revolutionary movement to the arbitrary act of President Castillo, the rubmissive and degrading conduct of the Course pursued by some of the revolution and the despotic course pursued by some of the

- Ha following information

provincial governors.

After the Apprimes and Los propounced against the After the Appriment and Los propounced against the enisting Government, it was anticipated that they would attack Arica; and on the Eith they anchored in the bay, and assummoned the town to surreader. Just as the people had decided for declaring in favor of Gen. Vivince, two companies of the Ayacucho division unfortunately fired on a detachment, consisting of 69 men, sent on shore from the vessel of war, which continued for some time in the streets, and resulted in 17 b-ing killed and 34 wounded, victory resulting in favor of the naval forces. The Los only fired four shots on the town and the writer acknowledges that but for the Captain of H. B. M. a thip Tribune, which was in the bay, the loss of life would have been greater. Many persons took refuge at the residence of the British Censul.

On the Bit the Apurimac and Les sailed, having many prisoners on board. The Tumbes was in Arioa, and it was expected that the port would soon be attacked again.

tacked again.
"It is thought," says the writer, "that in case of an

"It is thought," says the writer, "that in case of an insurrection in this department General Castilla will induce General Cordova, President of Bolivia, to close the transit. Cordova is concentrating all his troops at Vischa, four leagues from Le Paz, and there is no fear of his occupying the province as his situation is so precarious that he cannot spare a single regiment."

Business is, of course, completely paralyzed by the unsettled state of affairs.

The Comercio states that the French steamer Lagrange and the state of affairs.

The Comercio states that the French steamer La-volation has sailed from Callan for the Chinchas, to prevent the tilicitexportation of guano from the islands.

H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war E.k sailed for Acapuled on the 15th inst., touching at Punta Arenas, La Union, Acajutla and San José de Gustemala.

## NICARAGUA.

REPORTED SUCCESS OF WALKER.

Wines & Co., the Expressmen, state that they have received advices from Gen. Walker, to the 9th or 10th of December. Walker is reported to have taken the of December. Walker is reported to have caken the steamers San Carlos and La Virgin, at Virgin Bay, on which he transported troops to Granada for the relief of Gen. Henningsen and his troops. Henningsen succeeded in retreating to the bosts, and returned with Waker to Rivas. Walker is represented to have strongly fortified Rivas; making it his headquarters. He is also represented as baving 2,000 fighting men at his command, and hard at work fortifying Virgin Bay

his command, and bard at work fortifying Vingin Bay and San Juan del Sur. The Nicaraguan brig-of-war, commanded by Capt Faysoux was lying off the port of San Juan del Sur with nothing to do. The Orizaba on her return, it is expected, will bring a reenforcement of 500 men from San Francisco for Walker.

Mr. Alexander C. Lawrence, in addition to reporting to substantially the same effect, adds that Walker's army, on its return to Rivas, met the Costa Ricans about two miles from the city. An engagement took place in which the enemy was routed, Walker's forces sustaining no loss whatever. The transit route is clear, passengers and freight going through without delay, and it was expected that the war would be brought to a speedy termination.

[Copied from the bulletin at the Nicaragua headquarters in this city.]

"GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NICARAGUA-

WALKER STILL VICTORIOUS .- Gen. Walker on the 7th of December took possession of Rivas without the 7th of December took possession of Rivas without the loss of a single man. Henningsen and Walker had effected a union, and acted together in the attack on Rivas. Gen. Chillon, at the head of 2,000 men, had prenounced for Walker at Leon. The 1st Rifles, under the command of Cel. Saunders, were to proceed to Leon to occupy that post. The utmost enthusiam prevailed at San Francisco for Walker and Nicaragus. We translate the following letter from the Boletin Oficial of Costa Rica of Dec. 3:

Oficial of Costa Rica of Dec. 3:

"Granada is no more. On the 22d Walker, obliged to abendon it, reduced it to ashes. The poor dejected Nicaraguans, without spelter, without covering, and without refuge, are wandering through the fields and the environs, seeking protection and relief. Such is the bandit's work of Christianization. Such things have Costa Ricans to hope from these infamous adventurers.

"Walker has trahsferred his offices, hospitals and "Walker has transferred his offices, hospitals and stores to the Island of Ometepe. His forces were on the Transit Route, entrenched at Virgin Bay, and in the steamers. Their defeat at Masaya was terrible; 150 were found dead and many more wounded, while the Allies lost only 44 kil'ed and 71 wounded. "Gen. Paredes is at Diriomo with 1,500 Guatema-

"Gen. Paredes is at Diriomo with 1,500 Guatemalane.

"Gen. Conas was well encamped at Rivas, expecting
as attack from Walker, and well prepared to receive
him with his little division.

"Risa. Nov. 16, 1256."

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF JUAN RAFAEL MORA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REFUELIC OF COSIA RICA.—The
campaign recently interrupted baving recommenced
against the foreign usurpers in Nicaragua,

I DECLARE:

ARTICLE 1. The port of San Juan del Sur is under
blocksde from this date.

ART. 2. The navigation of the River San Juan del
Note is prohibited to every class of vessels as long as
tostilities shall last against the invaders of Central
America.

America.

ART. 3. The steamers which navigate the River San Juan, being actually at the absolute disposal of the Fillibuster William Walker, and being his most active auxiliaries, will be taken and destroyed at every op-

Portunity.

ART. 4. The officers and troops of the Republic will ART. 4. The officers and troops of the Republic will carry into effect this declaration, using whatever measures they may have at their disposal. Communicate this to whomsoever it concerns, and to Ministers and Agents, both foreign and national.

Given at San José, National Palace, Nov. 1, 1856.

JUAN R. MORA.

President of the Republic of Costa Rica.

RAFAEL G. ESCALANTE, Minister of War and Marine.

HOW RECRUITS FOR WALKER ARE OB-TAINED. A CASE CALLING FOR THE INTERVENTION OF THE

A CASE CALLING FOR THE INTERVENTION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

From The Panama Star, Jan. 2.

For the last few months every vessel arriving from Punta Arenas and other Central American ports on the Pacific has brought to this place one or more destitute men, descriters from the army of Mr. Walker, who invariably state that they were induced by the faise representations made to them by Walker's agents in the United States to go out to Nicaragua, some as settlers, with promises of grants of land, others of mechanical employment, and not a few allured by the mining prospects but all of whom found, on reaching the country, that they were forced under pain of death to join his tables.

ratiks.

These men generally take the first opportunity These men generally take the first opportunity of escaping from the tyrant's boldage, and prefer the risk of falling into the enemies hands to remaining Walker's slaves, subject to every species of hardship, and compelled to take part in a cause for which they have no sympathy. Such are the great majority of the "Walker men" who arrive at this port, and such, we are informed by those who have visited the Central American ports, are the poor fellows who are found there, unable to get away, and living on the charity of the residents.

Those who have come down here have been most kindly passed over the Kaifroad by the Company

kindly passed over the Railroad by the Company to Aspinwall, where they either find employment, or are enabled to work their way home in the steamers

or are enabled to work their way home in the steamers or sailing vessels.

The sad condition of these unfortunate men, and the probability that many more will, under like circum starces, be thrown among us, calls loudly for the interference of the United States Government to put a stop to the nefarious practices of Walker's presgang, and protect its citizens from being imposed upon, in a manner which not only trifles with the lives of individuals, but brings the whole nation into disrepute. An immediate stop should be put to this nefarious practice, which results in death, starvation, or abject want to the poor victims of Walker's misrepresentations. It should be known that the case of these men is one in which the United States Consul cannot officially interfere. He has no power either to pass them home, or to relieve them on behalf of his Government, though in his private capacity le affords them every assistance in his power; but considering the circumstances, it appears to be one of those peculiar cases for which the Government might grant extraordinary power for the relief of its deceived and distressed citizens.

## DETAIL OF WALKER'S DISASTERS.

DETAIL OF WALKER'S DISASTERS.

The steamship Thames reached Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the 22d inst., after the train left. We are indebted to the telegraph operators for the following dispatch of the news from San Juan arrived here to day. No tidings of Walker had been received at San Juan for some days before her departure. Walker had appropriated the steamers on the lake and river to his own use. Scott had quarreled with him, and stopped running on the river. The fleet was beginning to leave: all are soon to go. The Imperiouse had left for home; the Arrogant and Archer are soon to follow, and the Costack and Tartar have gone to Jamaica.

By the arrival of the Orizaba, last evening, we have dates from Nicaragua to the 8th inst. The news is important.

portant.
General Walker's army were at Rives, and that

place was being fortified. Garrisons were being or tablished and fortified at San Juan dei Sur and Virgin Hey.

The Orizaba waited one day after the arrival of the New-Orieans passengers for news.

FROM PUNTA ARENAS.

Album Semanal of Dec. 5 and 12, and the Boletin Oficial of Dec. 13, from which we glean the following litems:

"It is our painful task this week to have to an nounce the lose of the Once de Abril, so recently fitted as a war vessel for the protection of our coast. Our readers will recoëlect that the ill-fated vessel left Punta Arenas barely a month ago, carrying with her reenforcements and other equipments for Gen. Canas's army: unhappily she did not appear off San Juan del Sur until after Gen. Canas had evacuated that piace, hence neither men nor supplies have ever reached that officer, and we much fear the greater portion of the brave volunteers who so cheerfully enrolled themselves to fight in their country's cause on terra firms have neet an unlooked for and untimely death. Full particulars have not reached us, but from all we can gloan it would appear that while engaged in combat with the piratical schooner San Jose, the Once de Abril took fire and blew up, sending into eternity all on board save 41, who were picked up by their opponent. Of this number, 30 appear to have escaped uninjured, the others were more or less wounded; all are said to have been landed and removed to Virgin Bay, where they remain prisoners of war.

"We hold it to be a most fortunate circumstance that General Canas should have formed so early a junction with our allies—had he not done so, his own situation would have been a most perilous one, for we must not forget, that after defeating the enemy on the 13th, he must have been in great want of all the munitions of war.

"When the fight commenced the Once de Abril la-

of war.

"When the fight commenced the Once de Abril labored under the greatest possible disadvantages, arising from the crowded state of her decks, and the impossibility df maneuvering or of working her guns effectively, and doubtless to these causes may be attributed the sed calvair."

the sad calamity."

In order to keep our readers acquainted with the operations of the war, we feel ourselves authorized in giving them below:

Masara Nov. 26, 1856.

giving them below:

Masala Nov. 26, 1856.

Gen. Jose Maria Canas—Dear Friend and Countryman: Walker, having been routed in this town, returned to Granada with 264 men and a considerable number of wounded. The first thing this wretched usurper did was to embark all his wounded, movables and everything he has stolen, sending them to the Island of Ometepe, in the Lake of Nicaragus, and having likewise himself embarked, he left orders for the destruction of that beautiful town. His hirelings executed his orders, and Granada is now one heap of ruins, Guacalupe street and a block round the square being all that is left unburnt. On being informed of this, in concert with the other Generals, I ordered the advance of the allied army on that place, and yesterday I reconnoitered in person the situation of our troops and also that of the enemy's forces, and I found that the eremy is very disadvantageously placed, being confired to the center of the town, without any mode of escape, so that they are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or dying where they are.

They are likewise cut off from receiving any further supplies of men er provisions that may come by water, as the steamers cannot approach the wharf without danger, and even in the event of Isading they chald not communicate with the town, as our troops occupy the teach and the walls of Guadalupe church.

I may inform you, at the same time, that a part of the allied forces occupy the San Francisco quarter, adjoining the walls of the houses occupied by the enemy. On my arrival at Granada I saw one of the steamers start in the direction of Virgin Bay, and I presume she has gone to bring the fillibuster force from there and

start in the direction of Virgin Bay, and I presume she has gone to bring the fillibuster force from there and from San Juan del Sur, to assist them in their present

from San Juan del Sur, to assist them in their present struggle.

It is, therefore, necessary that you investigate the point with all dispatch, and should those places be unoccupied, you should march, in conjunction with Gen. Jerez and take possession of them, as the present fortunate eppertunity should not be lost. According to information I have received, Walker himself is shut up within the town, and it may probably be the case, from the fact of the obstinate resistance of the eneuty, and the return of the steamer in which he went away. Should it be so, I consider the war at an end. The loss which the allied army has suffered during the siege, up to the present time, is very small, the enemy having had a greater amount of killed. In the Guadalupe Church slope he lost fifty men.

Hoping you are well, I remain &c...

RAMON BELLOSO.

The Boletin Oficial of Costa Rica, of December 13

The Boletin Operal of Costa Rica, of December 15 gives the following as the latest news:
"News from Rivas is to December 5. Walker, with 400 men, arrived at San Jorje, one league from Rivas, and prepared to attack the division under Gen. Canas. Only a few skirmishes with the advanced guards had taken place. Canas had 600 men who were in good health, and well supplied with munitions of war and provisions.

of war and provisions.

"Walker, in one of the lake steamers, was constantly "Walker, in one of the lake steamers, was constantly on the move between Virgin Bay, Ometepe and Granda. According to the most reliable accounts the forces of Walker consisted of 160 men in Virgin Bay, 47 men in a hotel near San Juan, 150 in the steamers, 50 guarding 380 wounded and sick in Ometepe. This force, with 250 lost in Massya, and 580 in Grans is, constitutes all his force not reckoning those at Castillo

or on the river.

"On the 1st of December, 200 men remained hemmed in in the ruins of the church of Guadalupe in Granada, who fought with desperation, and were without water, and had to subsist on their horses. They obetinately refused quarter, though offered to them by Gan Belloso.

Gen. Belloco.

"Of the crew of the Once de Abril, only forty-eight reached San Juan alive, five died next day, and thirty were east prisoners to Virgin Bay. Of the crew of the San Joré, eighteen out of thirty-three were either killed

er wounded.

"Walker's forces are said to be very badly off, having nothing but a little beef (without even sail) to eat; in consequence many are dying of dysentery and other complaints of the climate."

The foregoing intelligence was brought by the Josefa, Captain Patterson, which left Punta Areass after the Joseph Hewitt.

# NEW-GRANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

From The Panama Star, 3d.

The Hon. Issac E. Morse, Special Commissioner from Washington to Bogots, is af present in Panama, having come over on Thursday last from Aspinwall.

Mr. Morse has been sent out to cooperate with the Hon. J. B. Bowlin, United States Minister, relative to the outrages perpetrated upon Americans here on the 15th of April last, as well as in regard to the mail and the What the Commissioner's powers are

the outrages perpetrated upon Americans here on tool 15th of April last, as well as in regard to the mail and tonnage taxes. What the Commissioner's powers are we do not pretend to know, but we have good reason to believe that he comes out with full and positive instructions for making a settlement of the difficulties now pending between the two Governments. Mr. Morse visited Taboga and other islands in the Bay of Panama yesterday, in company with Consul Corwine, in order, we learn, to report thereon to his Government. As Minister Bowlin, Consul Corwine, and the cilitors of The Star and Herald, have all been denounced as fillibusters by the native press of Panama, merely because they disapproved of the massacre of Americans at this place on the 15th of April last, and expressed the opinion that satisfaction and indemnity should be demanded therefor by the United States, we have no doubt that Commissioner Morse will very soon find himself classed in the same category, unless he advocate the part taken by the satives in that brutal affair,

of which latter, however, we presume, there will be lettle likelihood, if he take the pains to make himself fully acquainted with all the facts of the case.

Air Morre will probably return to Aspinwall this morning, and will proceed on the United States also of war Cyane to Carthagena, on rou e for his destination.

FROM PUNTA ARENAS.

The schoolest Joseph Hewitz Cept. Chapp, from Punta Areas Dec. II, arrived at Pananas on the 24th. We have received, per mail, files of the Beleits Office.

Althous Nemand and the Cotta Rikes Dentacke Zeivarg, but note of them of later date than Nov. 29, so that there is nothing to add from them is the new brought down by the British ships of war 8 the commencement of the meant.

The first is dated Massys, Nov. 27, 1856, and informs Gen. Canas, of which we have been favored my commendation on the previous day, that the city was reduced to ashes, and that 590 Yankese remained ship of the part day "St. Peter," a very large gam, was to make them fire and thing was conducted, and the health of the part day "St. Peter," a very large gam, was to make them fire, and thin was expected to be the slot of them. After this job was conducted, and the health of the per day in the church of Guadaloupe. On being called upon to surrender they arrogantly refused. On the next day "St. Peter," a very large gam, was to make them fire, and thin was expected to be the slot of them. After this job was conducted, and the health of the same of the control of the control of the John and the health of the same of the control of the John and the health of the same of the John and Jo pation. From The Pasama Star, Jan.

CAN GOV. BISSELL HOLD OFFICE?

HIS OWN VIEWS ON THE QUESTION. BELLEVILLE, Ill., Monday, Dec. 15, 1856. DEAR SIR: Yourkind letter in which you ask for my views in regard to my eligibility to office has been eccived, and I take great pleasure in complying with your request.

Soon after my nemination at Bloomington journals, hostile to me, announced that I had disquali-fied myself for helding office by having accepted a challenge, in Washington City, to fight a duel. Per fectly easy upon the subject myself, I paid no attention

challenge, in Washington City, to fight a duel. Perfectly easy upon the subject myself, I pasi no attention to the charge, any more than to the shonsand others that were made with a view solely to defeat my election. I say I was perfectly easy upon the subject, for my mind was completely made up that even if the allegation were true that I had accepted a challenge in the District of Columbis, still the disqualifying clause of our Constitution could not apply to me.

Without solicitation or knowledge on my part, however, some of my friends, and among them as able jurists as can be found in the State, catered into a discussion of the question in some of the leading Republican journals; and, upon the assumption that I had accepted a challenge from Col. Davis while sojourning in the District of Columbia, have so clearly established the point of my right to hold the office, and take the requisite cath, that, even if I had doubted before, I could doubt no longer.

I had hoped that after the election, and when the people of the State had pronounced their verdict upon this, as well as the thousand other charges which the blind real of furious particans had brought against me, my political enemies would cease their clamor, and bear their defeat with becoming submission. But in this I have been disappointed. Defeat seems to have made them—I should say, rather, a few of them—even more rancorous. One or two of the more violent of their journals, by way of intimidation of course, "dare" me to take the oath prescribed: speak of legal proceedings which would be commenced, the Ac., if I presumed thus to violate my conscience. Under the circum stances, therefore, I deem it but proper to answer at somewhat greater length than I otherwise should have had to pronounce upon if a prosecution had there been instituted. As a question of conscience, it depends solely on the opinion which I may have formed in regard to it, however erroneous that opinion may be in a legal point of view. One thing is very certain, that the point whether a

Section 25 of article 13 of our Constitution reads as follows:

"Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be adder or abettor in fighting a duel, that be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in the State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manter as is or may be provided by law."

There is no substantial difference, so far as the main point is concerned, between this clause of the Constitution and the law as it stood before its adoption, as found in the criminal code. Section 44 of the said code, Revised Statutes of 1845, reads as follows:

"If any person shall hereafter challenge another to fight a duel with any deadly weapon, or in any manner whatever, the probable issue of which might result in the death of either, or if any person shall accept a challenge or agree to fight a duel, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be reudered incapable of being elected to any office of profit, trust of or emolument, either civil or military, under the Government this State, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

of or emolument, either civil or military, under the Government this State, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

I presume that no one having the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of law would so far studity himself as to contend that, under that section of the criminal code, a person would be indicted and punished who had sent or accepted a challenge in the State of Missouri. No principle is better settled than that no State or Government can take cognizance of criminal offenses beyond its territory. This is so clear that our criminal code, in providing punishment for offenses, nowhere speaks of offenses committed without the jurisdiction of the State; and with the same propriety might one be indicted and convicted of nurder in Missouri or Great Britain in one of our Courts, as one who sends or accepts a challenge there. As no conviction can take place, no punishment can follow. In fact, it is nothing but a law, a rule of action, differing in nothing from any other law, except that it is enacted by a convention of the psople, and is not repealable in the same way. The Constitution can no more have any effect beyond the boundaries of Illinois than any other exactment of the Lagislature. That there might be no doubt that the clause of the Constitution refers to an offense committed within the State, the latter part of it provides that, beside disqualifying the offense was committed outside of the State, because for such an offense there can be "otherwise in such manner as is or may be provided by law. This latter clause would be wholly inoperat ve in all cases where the offense was committed outside of the State, because for such an offense there can be "otherwise in such member as it is not deem it necessary to enlarge upon this is business.

the offense was committed outside of the State, because for each an offense there can be "other size" no punishment within the State.

But I do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon this point. I will merely show the absurdity of the construction placed by these partiesn presses upon this cleure as affecting me in any event, in any other way. Constitutions are intended as laws of a general and more permanent character than ordinary laws. Our first Constitution stood for thirty years. Our present one, providing for successive amendments, without the call of a Convention, was, by its framers, intended to last at least as long, doubtless. We have no right to presume its speedy overthrow, but must regard it as an instrument expected to be somewhat permanent. Suppose it remains uname need for thirty years, and sappose that the clause in question is construed, forcibly ore strued, to mean to disqualify any one from holding office in this State who has fought a duel, or sided and abetted in any duel, or sent or accepted a challenge anywhere outside of the State since 1848, what would be the effect! Within thirty years of 1848, what would be the effect! Within thirty years of 1848, what would be the effect within thirty years of 1848, what would be the effect within thirty years of 1848, what would be the effect within thirty years of 1848, what would be the effect within thirty years of 1848, what would be the effect of the State in our Constitution, may, in other States and countries, make themselves menable to its operation, and then become citizens of our State. They would all be disqualified from holding the petitiest office in the State, for none of them ovuld take the prescribed cash. It is well known that whatever the nunicipal laws may precribe, in nearly all the Southerney, the law of bonor, as it is perhaps improperly called, overrides the civil code. Such men as Hamilton, Randolph, Clay, Beston, Cilley and others of distinction have bowed before this inexcombie code of head of the civil code.

of which latter however, we presume there will be Peel have paid it their tribute. Of the statesmen and Pref have paid if their tribute. Of the statemen and positival leaders of France and Germany, it is almost impossible to name one who has not, at some time of his life responded to an adversary s call, or acted as a friend in a chest. In the course of thirty years from now, what talented and noble spirits from our sister. now, what falcetted and nobic spirits from our single.
States, who have been in some way more or less concerted with duels, may come and satile in Illinois; but not one of them can become a citizen of the lowest grade, even, because he cannot take the required

ath. The clause in the Constitution evidently, manifestly The clause in the Constitution evidently, manifestly and palpably means only to operate, and am only operate, upon persons who have entravened the dueling laws within this State. The oath is intended to correspond with the prohibition immediately preceding it, and means that the person about to be sworn abail not have been connected with a duel within this State. Holding this view conscientiously—a view affirmed by mearly all, if not all, the ablest jurists of the State, and sanctioned by the vertice of the people at the ballot-box—I shall, even though I considered that I had accepted what the law of the District of Columbia might regard as a challenge is point which I do not discussion unbesitatingly, and with a conscience clear of wrong before field and man, take the constitutional oath, abould I live to the time appointed for my installation.

Very truly yours.

WM. H. BISSELL.

### FIRES.

FIRE FOOT OF JACKSON STREET-DESTRECTION OF STEAM-TUG.

The starm of fire in the Fifth District yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, was caused by the burning of the steam-tug C. P. Smith, lying at the foot of Jackson street, East River. The fire originated in the wood-work around the boiler, and was caused by the iren-work becoming overheated. The flames spread repidly, and deepste the efforts of the firemen, soon enveloped the entire vessel. The boat is a total loss. She was owned by Humphrey H. Greary, and was valued at \$10 000. Insured for \$8,000 in the Rutgers, Excelsion and Brooklyn Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN AVENUE D. About 2 o'clock yesterday moroing, a fire occurred in the grocery ators of Mesars. Easterly & Phillips, No. 55 Avenue D, but it was soon put out by the firemen. Loss about \$300. Insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The fire originated in a room in the rear of the building, near the stove, but from what cause is as vet unknown.

## CITY ITEMS.

EMMA HARDINGE will give her second Dramatic Musical and Pictorial Entertainment assisted by a numerous corps of dramatic and musical amateurs, this evening, at the Broadway Atheneum.

The Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade have a dinner at the Astor House on the 15th inst. The objects of the Association are as follows: To promote the acquaintance and mutual good understanding of its members, by exchange of business opinious, that the may better understand their mutual interests, and by concert of action exert a corrective influence upon such irregularities in their dealings as are disadvantageous to the general interests of the trade; to adjust, by arbitration, the differences which may arise in dealings between its members, and as far as practicable, between its members and others; to promote the high character and mercantile honor of the trade. DEATH IN A BALL-ROOM .- A lady named Frede-

ricks was taken suddenly ill on Monday night, while dancing at National Hail, West Forty-fourth street, where a mechanics' ball was being held, and died befere the service of a physician could be procured. Her remains were taken to her late residence in Broadway,

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENT.—Herman Briege-man, a German, was yesterday arrested by Officer Kinner of the Reserve Corps, charged with stealing a pair of rasors and \$40 in bonk bills, the property of Mr. Edward Loth, residing at No. 128 Third avenue. The rancer and upward of \$10 of the stolen money were found in possession of the accused, and he was committed by Justice Osborne. CAPTURE OF RIVER THIRVES .- Geo. Sayers and CAPTURE OF KIVER THESES.—4500. Sayers and Allen Tully, both young men, were arrested yesterday, charged with having, on Saturday last, broken into the cabin of the cansi boat J. B. Houghtaling, jving at pier No. 46 Kast River, and robbed it of a trunk containing dothing, &c., to the value of 75. The trunk belonged to Peter C. Darling, attached to the boat, who saw the thieses after they had got it into their shift, but find no means of arresting them. The prisoners were taken before Justice Breman and committed for examination. Sev-eral others, supposed to be confederates of Sayres and Tully were also arrested and locked up for a hearing.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A young man named Wm. Wardwell, was detected on Monday night in the store of Bernard C. Ludwig, No. 243 Wooster street, which he had entered by means of false keys, with intent to steal. On being surprised he fied into the street, but was pursued and captured. Justice Davidson, before whom he was taken, locked him up for examination.

A CHILD SHOCKINGLY BURNED -A child three A CHILD SHOCKINGLY BURNID—A child three versa old, named John Meintyre, whose parents reside at No. 38 Hamilton street, was shockingly burned vesterday morning in convequence of its clothes having caught fire from some matches with which it was playing. The mother had gone to a goodery for a few minutes, and upon her return found her son coveloped in fiames. The fire was put not immediately, and a physician was procured, but the burns are so extensive that the recovery of the child is not expected.

Size writing the above, the child has died, and an inquest has been held upon the body. Verdiet, "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—Chas. Williams, a carpenter, employed on one of the public buildings on Blackwell's Island, was Ailed yesterday by the giving way of a scaffold upon which he was at work. Coroner Gambie held an inquest upon the body and a verdict of scoidental death was rendered.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for JANUARY contains more than twenty Engraved libertrations, including Self-Culture and Improvement, Utility of Phrenology in selecting Life-Pursuits, Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations, Grusstrated, Power of B. dy over Mind. Education of Girls, Anna Cora Mowart Ritchie, her Character's and Biography, with Portrait; Dr. Gall, his Portrait; Interesting Events; Utah, Mormon Developments; Fulton and Livingston, Words of Greening, Prises and Preschings. Definition of the Moral Equipments. Premiums, Definition of the Mental Faculties and Temperamenta, etc. A beautiful quarto Mouthly; only journal of the kind is the world. Now is the time to subscribe. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.] MECHANISM, the great civilizer, yielding as it does one half the wealth, and being the source of nearly all the comforts, conveniences and elegances of life, will have a prominent place in THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1857. New inventions will be explained and illustrated with spirited engravings. So many great attractions, with so large an amount of sound and racy reading matter, should call into the field thousands of co-workers, who will extend the circolation of THE AMERICAN PREESOLOGICAL JOURNAL to every neighof THE AMERICAN FREEZE TO THE AMERICAN FOR THE AMERICAN FREEZE AND THE AMERICAN FOR THE AME

year by Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. 1.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.—In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish WINTER CLOTHING at closing out prices. Our stock is still harge and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquinanz Ragians; Black and Colored Driss and Frock Costs; beavy and wuperior Business Costs; all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants; Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Veste; all tinds of Bors' CLOTHING. A complete assortment of Farmishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Soitz, Lap Robes, &c. This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providings amply of Clothing either for this or the next Winter, to do so at 20 per cent less than the current prices.

Develop & Complete State of the Complete State of Continuous Continuous

[Advertisement ]
WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND
BRAUTIFUL COMPLIATION can be acquired by using the BALM
OF 3 THOUSAND FLOWERS. What lady ar geoffeman would
remain under the curse of a disagrosable breath, when using
the Baim of a Thousand Flowers as a dentified would not only
render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alsosater?
Many persons do not know their heasth is had, and the subject
is so dedicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware
of counterfeits Be sure each bottle is signed
For sale by all Dingglits. FETHERS & Co. N. Y.

[Advertisement.] 1Advertisement. To RHEUMATIC SUPPERERS. - Every rheumatic

10 RIME MATIC ONFIGURATE.—Every recumsule tradid who will send the names of twenty-five residents of his willage or city, and a postage stamp to prepay reply, shall receive, without charge, an invaluable prescription for the certain care of the worst forms of rheumatism and neuralgia. Drs. H. A. Root & Co., No. 512 Broadway, authors of "The People's Matical Lichthers." HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAPER, Nos. 136, 137 and 135 Water et., and No. 5 Murray-st., New York.

[Advectisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM TO-DAY.—The very exceltent Flay, from the French called Rapparlin, will be presented at Barnum's both This Apparlance and This Evraing. When we say that it is deeply inderesting, we also mean
that it is whelly unobjectionable in tone and purpose.

CHAPPED HANDS.—A single application of BUR-8377's Kalliston will cure Chapped Hands, and conder the rough and letitologistia smooth and bir. All Dengglote soil it:

1,000 Portraits taken daily. Portraitypes and Photographs, by Hot NEY's new investion, taking five Pictures to the costs, one althing, one dollar, and so on, to please the facey and suit the poekes. No. 200 Bloadway.

TRAVELERS SUIDE. TIME OF R. R. TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK

BUBSON RIVER BOAD. [Depot, one Warres et. and W. B'dener it.

1802 a. m.—Through Experien in Alburg and Trop, and Chief statement.

1802 a. m.—Through Experien in Alburg and Trop, and Chief statement.

1803 a. m.—Poughtherment Way Fancemer and Mail, all statement.

1804 a. m.—Through Experien and Mail, all statement.

1805 a. m.—Through Experien and Mail, all statement.

1805 p. m.—Foughtherment Privilla and Pancemer, all statement.

1805 p. m.—Foughtherment Privilla and Pancemer, all statement.

1805 p. m.—Alburg and Trop Kuprens, chast statement.

1805 p. m.—Alburg and Trop Kuprens, chast statement.

1806 p. m.—Torculail Way Pancemer, all statement.

1806 p. m.—Through Prancemer all statement.

1806 p. m.—Through Prancemer all statement.

1806 p. m.—Through Prancemer all statement.

HARLEN ROAD—(Depot, counce of White and Counce steel (100 a. m. - Albany Express, stops of eight statums, 101 a. m. - Albany Express, stops of eight statums, 101 a. m. - Molland Way, and statums benden the proposal Wilsons Benden 100 p. m. - Millerton Trans, Win's Benden and all the had White top in ... - Mallerton Trans, Win's Benden and it is had White top in ... - Center Statums, 100 p. m. - Center Statums, 100 p. m

The Winter Arrangement of the Harless Railroad & about and will be out this week.

"IN HAYER ROAD — (Depot, Proadway and Canal street, ]

100 a. m.—Acron fit dation Through, all stances.

20. a. m.—Roron Express, Stanuard and Bridgeport only.

100 S.—Acronari datoor Through, all stateon.

200 s. m.—Evator Express, Harlent Stamford, Narwall, Bridgep

200 s. m.—Evator Express, Harlent Stamford, Narwall, Bridgep

200 s. m.—Evator Royal Accommodation Through, search all state

400 p. m.—Evator Special, all stateons to Narwall,

200 p. m.—Port Chester Special, all stateons to Part Chester.

LONG PILAND ROAD. - [Depot, South Forey, Brooklyn.]

10:00 a m.—Greenport Train, all stations through, 13:00 m.—Hempstend, all stations to Hempstend, 20:00 s. m.—Farmingdale, all stations to Farmingdal 5:00 p. m.—Bempstend, all stations to Farmingdal 6:00 p. m.—Jamases, all stations to Jamaka.

RRIE ROAD.— [Depat foot of Duane street, North Riv 540 a. m.—Orievile Milk Trur, all stations.

6.07 a. m.—Defiale and Dualitz Kapens, chief obstona.

6.16 a. m.— Mail, all stations ensemp four.

16.00 m.—Evango Kapens, principal stations.

16.00 m.—Evango Kapens, principal stations.

16.00 m.—Evango Kapens, principal stations.

16.00 m.—Suph Kapens, Budho and Dualitz, chief state

16.00 m.—Emigrant, nearly infractions.

64.0 p. m. - Emigrani, nearly a Pastones.

NEW JERSET ROAD. - Depot, flot of Courtients street, S. S. S.

6.0 c. m. - Hell and Express Through, principal stateons.

11.00 c. m. - Mall and Express Through, principal stateons.

12.00 m. - Accounted for Through, all stateons.

12.00 m. - New Bernswick, all stateons to New Brusswick.

6.00 p. m. - New Bernswick, all stateons to New Brusswick.

6.00 p. m. - New Bernswick, all stateons.

6.00 p. m. - Seat and Express Through, principal stateons.

6.00 p. m. - Seat and Express Through, principal stateons.

6.00 p. m. - Seat and Express Through, principal stateons.

7 cans for Rahmy Jerses at 7.00, 10.11 a. m., 12 ms, 9, 300, 4, 5, 4 pp, m.

Trains for Newalk leave nearly every half hour.

MORRIS AND ESSES ROAD — (Depot, that of Sourdandies, S. R.S. 8.60 a.m. - Harkesteinum Funerager, all stations. 1.30 a.m. - Orange and Milburra Accommodation, all stations. 2.00 p.m. - Harkesteinum Funerager, all stations. 5.10 p.m. - Harkesteinum Secunmodation, all stations.

NEW JERSET CENTRAL ROAD - (Popot, For Sa. t. Sorth Rose.)

CAMDEN AND ARROY ROAD.—Popot, Pier No. 1, Battery, 6:00 a. m.—Philadelphia Through at Platford.
5:00 a. m.—Richardshiphia Through at Philadelphia, all stabous
9:00 p. m.—Express, through to Philadelphia, puncipal stations
9:00 p. m.—Express, through to Philadelphia, puncipal stations
6:00 p. m.—Express, through to Philadelphia, puncipal stations
All go by strumbours John Poster, Atlas and Transport, to Ausboy

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CINCUIT-JAN 13.-Before Judge

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN 13.—Before Judge ROOSAVELT.

AN INTERESTING ACTION OF EJECTMENT.

Zillah Punt act. Sammel M. Platt et al.

This is an act of ejectment. The premises in controversy are an undivided third part of the house and lot known as No. 132 Mott street. The owners of the other two thirds defend on behalf of the tenants. The facts out of which the action grows are as follows:

In the year 1848 a market-weman named Christina Hammet, died intestate, leaving, as the fruit of her life's labor, several houses std lots, to which has three children, viz., Michael Punt (by her first) and Elizabeth and Maris Ann Hammet (by her second husband) were heirs at law. Michael married Zillah McLaughlin, the present plaintiff. Elizabeth married Jacob W. E. Somerindyke: Ann Maris married one Griswold. In 1846, plaintiff's husband conveyed all his interest but a life interest to W. G. McLaughlin, plaintiff's brother, who, with his wife, reconveyed the same to the plaintiff on the following day.

Plaintiff's husband dying in 1850, she claimed one-third of the preperty under the McLaughlin deed, but the owners of the other two-thirds refused to give it her, but tendered her dower in the third. This she has refused to accept, and commenced this action in April, 1863.

The defendants assert that the husband or she plaintiff, through whom she claims, was idialle and im-

nised to accept, and commenced the setton in April, 1863.

The defendants assert that the husband of the plaintiff, through whom she claims, was idiale and imbecile, doing what he did enly through force of habitacaught from or driven into him by his mother at the outset; that he was not capable of making a valid deed, and that the instrument purporting to be such had been get from him by undue influence.

The various deeds were put in evidence, and the suit has been on trial for several days. Sealed vordict. Dimmick & Mulock for plaintiff; Sanford & Billings for defendants.

lir gs for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-JAN. 13-Before Judge A CASE ON ITS THIRD TRIAL-POWERS OF AP-

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 13—Before Judge
Bosworns.

A CASE ON ITS THIND TRIAL—POWERS OF APFRAIRERS.

Jobs Lyon et al. agt. Berjamin Blossom et al.

This case came on for a third trial yesterday. The
judgment rendered in the first was appealed from, and
the Court of Appeals ordered a new trial. While this
was pending, another suit on the same cause of action
came up, but was quashed.

The action is brought to recover the price or value
of certain steeds for storage sold by the plaintiffs to the
defendants. No question is made upon the completeress of the sale, whereby the title accordingly vested
in the defendants. The price was, however, to be determined by appraisers. If the price had been so determined, a cause of action would, the Court of Appeals ray, have been made out in favor of the plaintiffs.

To determine this price, two persons were selected
as appraisers, who were authorized to choose a third
party to assist them in the appraisement.

The value of the property was finally fixed by two
out of the three appraisers, though not, the defendants
contend, in accordance with the law of arbitration.

After the plaintiffs had rested—baving introduced
evidence in relation to the various meetings of the appraisers and the conclusion at which they arrived—the
defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, on the
ground that all the appraisers should have mot to
gether and taken part in the proceeding, whereas the
proof went to show that the award was signed by two
only, and that the third was not with them at the time.

The Court held that if, when the three last convended,
no two had agreed upon anything, and if two of thom
subsequently met together and then signed an award,
the appraisal was not vital the signed an award,
the appraisal was not vital the plaintiff proposed to introduce more evidence on the question of fact.

This was allowed; but after the plaintiff had again
rested, defendants again moved to dismiss the complaint was granted; but the plaintiff proposed to introduce more evi

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPREIAL TERM—Jas. 13.—

Before Judge Indraman.

William McGrath agt. William Masterson.

Judgment for plaintiff, and an order directing a writ
of inquiry to issue to Shriff to assess plaintiff's damages.

Theodore Fitzpatrick agt. The Same.

Like order.

Like order.

Join H. Hoyerman agt. Max Westbeim.

Join H. Hoyerman agt. Max Westbeim.

Motion grasted on payment of \$10 costs of motion of the standard of the standard of the standard of motion of the standard of the standard

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-JAN. 13.- Before Judge

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jaz. II.—Before Juage RUSSELL.

The case of Thomas Diviney, indicted for feloniously setting fire to his store in Second avenue, in July last, with intent to defruid the Rowery Insurance Company, was resumed at the opening of Court. The evidence for the presention showed the appearance of things at the store when the fire was first discovered. The defects introduced witnesses to show a good character for the accused, and also to prove that he had several erroines, some one of whoms had probably fired the store by way of sevence. The evidence was concluded, and the Court sejoorned to Wednesday morning, when the case will be summed up and given to the jury.

COMMON PLRAS - Trial Term - Part I - Nos. 179, COMMON PLRAS - Trial Term - Part I - Nos. 189, 17, 202 to 215 and 52. Part II - Nos. 144, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 136, 414, 160, 286, 201, 27, 56, 73, 116, 17.

SECOSLYN COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 18.
Before Judge Mounts, Justices Emmons and Scanosmarks.
BURGLARY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.
W. D. Murray, alias Morris, and Charles Cunning-ham were placed on trial on the charge of burgiary in the second degree in reioniculty entering the house of Joseph Aumerworth, on the court of Messerole and Ewen sterets, on the affection of the 7th of October last, and stealing therefore in the second of the first of October last, and stealing therefore in the second of the first of October last, and stealing therefore these